





[No. 3596.—SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.]

## To-day's Advertisements


OSTPONEMENT OF DEPARTURE  
TEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGA  
SAKI AND KOBE.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Steamship  
*Torran*  
will leave for the above  
place on MONDAY, 18th Inst., at Noon.  
A. McIVER,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, September 19, 1884.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Steamship  
*Glenroy*  
Captain GRAKE, will  
be despatched as above  
MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, September 13, 1884. 18  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
The Steamship

 **Teddington,**  
Capt. CLARK, will have  
quick despatch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1884.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

SAYLE & Co. will continue Selling  
by Public Auction, at the  
**'VICTORIA EXCHANGE,'**  
ON  
**TUESDAY,**  
**THURSDAY, and**  
**SATURDAY NEXT**

commencing at 2 o'Clock p.m. each day  
**SAYLE & Co**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, September 13, 1884.

**Not Responsible for Debts.**  
Neither the Captain, the Agents, Owners will be Responsible any Debt contracted by the Officer Commanding of the following Vessels, the

ABDIE CARVER OF BOSTON, Amer. Dr.  
Capt. B. C. Pendleton.—Captain.  
ALNE MUIR, British barque, Captain  
Henry.—Master.

CHI YUEN, British steamer, Capt.  
Jaco.—Russell & Co.  
CORBICA, American ship, Captain W.  
Punington.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
ELIZABETH, Belgian barque, Captain  
Duyck.—Molken & Co.

MARIE, German ship, Capt. Warnke.  
Molchers & Co.

MOUNT LEBANON, British barque.  
Captain Nelson.—Chinese.

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Cap.

H. Freeman.—Borneo Company, Ltd.  
SEA RIFLE, British 3-masted schooner.  
Capt. Alfred Rickers.—Slesmussen & Co.  
TAMAR, E. Marshall, Brit. barque.  
J. H. Parker.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
TAMAR, British barque, Capt. S.

—Wielser & Co.  
**VELOCITY**, British barque, Captain  
 Martin. —Pustau & Co.  
**VICTORIA**, British steamer, Captain  
 Shield. —Niernsson & Co.

**SHIPPING.**  
—  
**ARRIVALS.**  
September 12, 1884.—  
*Thames*, British ship, 1,193, S.

Cardiff June 12, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
Hattie E. Tapley, British barque.  
Geo. J. Finlayson, Singapore Aug.  
Timber.—CHINESE.  
September 13:—  
Caroline, Siamese 3m. schooner.

G. Thock, Bangkok August 27, W  
CHINESE.  
Teddington, British steamer, 1,310  
Clark London July 13, via Penang  
Singapore September 2, General.  
SEN & Co.

Volga, French steamer, 1,502.  
Yokohama September 7, Mails and Goods.  
—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
Danube, British steamer, 501, J. N. Brown.  
Bangkok September 6, General.  
FAT HONG.  
Douglas, British steamer, 982, 8.

Foochow September 7, Amoy 8, and  
 tow 12, General.—DOUGLAS STRAMER  
 Siamese Crown, Siamese ship, 570  
 Jorgensen, Bangkok August 23, Gei  
 CHINESE.  
 Alwine, German steamer, 400, P.

Volta, French corvette, 1,200,  
mauder, Gigon, Matsou Septem  
Government Francis.

**DEPARTURES.**  
September 13 :—  
*Hooksang*, for Canton.

*Pink-on*, for Shanghai.  
*Nnype*, for Shanghai.  
*Lorne*, for Singapore.  
*Saltee*, for Haiphong.  
*Kungai*, for Canton.  
*Namoa*, for Coast Ports.

2amster, for Rooknow.  
 Bmuy, for Manila.  
 Thames, for Europe.  
 Brindisi, for Shanghai.  
 Chintung, for Whampoa.

CLEARED

*Dora Tully, for Yokohama.  
Southern Cross, for New York.  
Elizabeth, for Mantang.  
Airlie, for Foochow.  
West Australian, for Harro-  
Victoria, for Saigon.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

4 p.m.—*Glenroy* leaves for London.  
4 p.m.—*Principia* leaves for New York.  
5 p.m.—*Chi Yuen* leaves for Straits.

**Auctions.**

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture.

## General Memoranda.

**MONDAY, September 29 —**  
**3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders**  
**Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.**  
**Hongkong Hotel.**

**TUESDAY, September 30 —**

FRIDAY, October 31:—

香港大藥房  
A. S. WATSON & Co.  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS

OF

**SUN AND TIDE TABLE**

High Water	Sub
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The publication of this issue at 7.45 p.m.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER

cause the document was introduced publicly at a public interview. Kien-chung was present, as in the past, and several others, and if Kien-chung, the emasures at all be same, and then there and then, and then

statement by Li Hsing-chang  
Friday. but the Tennessean expressed

way out of it involving a less  
conclusion. But the Chinese  
liberally thrown down the  
they have boldly declared that  
did make the measures, and  
unfitted a far-nile of the

to public opinion producing



statement of the Chinese case, and the semi-official French denial of the same, follow:

A telegram to *The Times* from Tientsin, states that the 'agreement' referred to by Mr. Ferry, in the French Chamber of May 20, as having been made between Captain Fournier and Li Hung-chang, specifying dates for the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tientsin, was a misnomer. The memorandum containing the whole of the details respecting the withdrawal of the Chinese troops was rejected in toto by Li Hung-chang, and the cause of this rejection was, therefore, cancelled. Captain Fournier with his own hand attached the rejection of these paragraphs, by attaching his initials. Li Hung-chang took his stand on the text of the Convention, promising to arrange for the evacuation to take place within a reasonable time. To this the following semi-official denial has been given:—Commander Fournier and Li Hung-chang agreed verbally upon the terms necessary to effect the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese troops, provided by Article 2 of the Treaty of Tientsin. In order to place this understanding on record, Commander Fournier handed to Li Hung-chang a note specifying the date on which the French troops should replace the Chinese garrison, and copies of this note were, with the 'Victory' formal, sent despatched to M. Jules Ferry and General Milot. It is untrue, therefore, that Commander Fournier approved by his initials the 'agreement' seen by the Tientsin correspondent of the *Journal* in question, who has been misled by an impression.

In endeavouring to form some estimate of the truth we may begin by assuming that the denial of this one counterbalance the assertion of the other. 'We will not be tempted to imply that the word of any Chinese, however exalted, is as good as that of a French official, but our French friends will not take offence if we make the Chinese a present of so much to begin with. We then fall back upon the probabilities of the case and the motives that each had for acting as they are alleged to have done. The significance of the document in question does not help us much. Any one could have made the lead pencil marks that run across it, and it will readily be granted that Mr. Kien Chung, or any other of the Tientsin linguists, is clever enough to do a neat imitation of the initials 'E.F.' which he could have copied out of any child's book he has not so disposed. But also may be left out of the question. An expert, like the late M. Chabot might make something out of it, but as no one in China can pretend to give an opinion from an inspection of the handwriting alone. What then are the probabilities of the case? On the Chinese side there is the unlikelihood of a man like Li Hung-chang's position respecting to such an act, or in listening to the suggestion if made to him by Mr. Kien Chung, or other unscrupulous agent. But on the other hand there is the manifest desire, if the fraud should be successful, of throwing the whole blame for the Langson affair on the French, and turning the tables upon them in the eyes of Europe. For, if the Powers could be got to believe that the accredited agent of France had expressly given away on the question of the dates of evacuation, then Chinese would be shown to be perfectly in the right throughout, and there was a possibility of their (the Powers) interfering to compel France to keep the peace at the last moment.

On the French side no possible motive can be assigned for duplicity. The Treaty had been signed. China had agreed to withdraw her troops, 'indisputably,' and Fournier had nothing more to gain in any way. His motive in drawing up the memorandum was all further misunderstanding. 'You have agreed,' he practically said, 'to withdraw your troops immediately; my Government will understand by this 20 days for your garrisons in the near side and 40 days for those in the Tientsin side, after which your troops will proceed to occupy those places. I tell you this now, so that you may take the necessary steps to have your troops withdrawn before that time.' No signature, no consent on the part of the Chinese, no discussion even was needed; it was a simple intimation for their guidance. So there was no reason at all why he should have altered the dates, much less why he should have struck out the clauses altogether, thus leaving a mutilated and unintelligible paper. But again let it be granted that, for some reason we do not know, Fournier did erase these paragraphs; it is possible to believe that he should have gone and telegraphed to his Government, as we know he did the same day or the next, in the very contrary sense, because M. Ferry on the 31st May, i.e., 3 days after, publicly announced in the Chamber that by arrangement with Li Hung-chang Langson was to be evacuated on the 6th June. The inevitable conclusion to which this leads is infinitely strengthened by what follows. Although the declaration of M. Ferry was published all over the world, no protest or objection was raised by the Chinese. The Langson affair occurred on the 23rd June and was known in Peking on the 27th. Mr. Renelle, the French Charge d'Affaires, represented to the Yamen that by second with Li Hung-chang, Langson was to be evacuated on the 6th June and complained of breach of faith. The Yamen said that that was the first they had ever heard of such an agreement, but they would write to Li Hung-chang and inquire what they did. Now, one would have thought, was the time to bring forward the assurance, but will it be believed, though Li writes a long reply, telling what was said and what was done, there is not one word in it about Langson from beginning to end. That was on the 2nd July. It was not till about the first of August that we began to hear that certain assurances had been made. Who discovered them we do not know, and at first nobody thought it could seriously be meant. Gradually, however, it dawned upon the world that the Chinese were in earnest and finally the assumption is formally made in the circular of the Tientsin-Yamen we first alluded to.

The story is one of the most extraordinary we have ever heard even in the annals of diplomacy. We have briefly

indicated the salient points and here leave it to the judgment of our readers.

## TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, September 12th.

M. Ferry, at an interview, contradicted the statements of *Le National* and said that Admiral Courbet's plans are unchanged. He denied that war had been declared.

## THE CREW OF THE 'VAREL'.

The Rajah of Tonkin surrendered the Italian sailors of the crew on the 3rd instant and has promised to give up the others.

## THE ENGAGEMENT AT FOCHOW.

The London *Times* severely criticises the mercenary character of the bombardment of Fochow; the French Press indignantly contradicts the statements made by the *Times*.

## THE EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

Five hundred Canadian boatmen have been engaged to assist in the expedition to Khartoum.

## THE ANNEXATION CRISIS.

It is authoritatively stated that Austria is sending men-of-war to the Pacific, Africa, and elsewhere for the purpose of acquiring territory.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASAD, Otago.—Tendall, Bellona, Aug. 18; Dymally, August 21; Bellona, Caster, and Bander, Aug. 25; Glen gary, Aug. 28.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, per the O. & O. steamer *Arcturion*, left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 17th instant.

The next FRENCH MAIL, per the M. M. steamer *Oria*, left Singapore on Friday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 15th inst.

The S. S. *Telmachus* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst.

The S. S. *Ku Maru* has left Singapore for Hongkong.

The French man-of-war *Volta* arrived here from Matsuo this afternoon.

The departure of the P. & O. steamer *Tahara*, for Yokohama, has been further postponed until Monday next, at noon.

The M. M. Coy's steamer *Oria*, with the next French and Australian mails, left Singapore for Saigon and this port on Friday, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.

We hear that the Chinese workmen employed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. to repair the damages done to the French ironclad *Gallionnière* have left the ship and refuse to work on board any French man-of-war.

The German steamer *Albatros* arrived here to-day from Haiphong. No overt acts of importance have occurred in Tientsin.

The transport *Perry*, on board of which a thousand troops have been waiting orders to sail for some time, would be despatched within a few days for China.

The New Oriental Bank Corporation will commence business in this Colony on Monday next, although we understand that all the arrangements for carrying on certain sections of the work have not yet been completed. The Bank has our best wishes for its success. It is the child of a grand and respectful parent, and it only steps into the old man's shoes. There has surely been no diminution of banking business in the East, and there should be a fair share for the New Oriental Bank.

The Police authorities at the Central Station now inform us that they did not make public the telegrams announcing the approach of the typhoon because Dr. Dobson had given instructions that his orders, and in the instances in question there was no such order. There is evidently a misunderstanding somewhere, and we trust it will be sufficiently cleared up to ensure information regarding the approach of typhoons being placed before the community.

It will be seen from an advertisement on the first page, that Mr. W. Powell, well known as a manager of one of the departments in Messrs. Bayle & Co.'s, intends to commence business on his own account in the Victoria Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday next. Both Mr. Powell and Mr. Powell have just made a visit to England for the purpose of selecting stock, and their shop will no doubt prove to be a popular one.

In a wrestling encounter which occurred yesterday between two men, one of the men was severely injured by being thrown that he was taken to hospital in a very precarious condition. In the afternoon Mr. Mackenzie visited the injured man at the hospital to take down his depositions of the accident, as it was considered very probable that he would not recover from the effects of the injuries received. The *Laesca* who threw him in, we hear, still in the hands of the military authorities.

We understand that the Governor will embark at the Murray Pier on Monday, at 11 a.m., to proceed by the *Tokoro* to Japan, and that His Excellency's absence will not exceed 5 or 6 weeks. It appears that he

was granted leave of two months by the Secretary of State some time back, but that he did not wish to avail himself of it this year, as he was reluctant to leave the Colony during the existing complications. But the doctors insist on the absolute necessity for his health that he should go now, and the Home Government have given special permission. He is ordered to take the mineral baths for the chronic rheumatism from which he suffers severely in the leg, damaged by a horse accident some months ago.

Last night, at about 11 o'clock, a loud concussion was heard by many residents in the city and upper levels, apparently proceeding from the neighbourhood of Wanchai, or rather from the harbour opposite the Naval Yard, or Wanchai. A bright flash of a bluish colour accompanied the discharge. The noise was heard in various parts of the Colony but we have been unable to discover what it was caused by. The sound was of the nature of a smothered explosion, as though the torpedo had burst beneath the earth or water. Many who heard the explosion and saw the flash which accompanied it believe it to have been a meteorological phenomenon, whilst some believe it to have been a torpedo or dynamite explosion. Some Chinese boldly assert that it was no doubt an attempt to blow up the *Gallionnière*.

ENTERPRISING native artists have issued illustrations of the engagement at Fochow. A copy of one produced at that settlement has been forwarded to us. It is headed, in English, 'Fochow.' The picture would probably be as correct a representation of Sydney Harbour, or any other place where there are hills and water, as it is of Pagoda Anchorage. Judging from the general aspect of the things portrayed, the engagement has not commenced. The *Yangtze* is sailing round grandly, defying the French; a number of fire rafts are floating down the river; the belligerent vessels are arranged in due order, with the neutral vessels up in one corner; and just over a hill are the two French ironclads which were unable to get up the river on account of their drawing too much water. Chinese vanity would not stand a picture of the scene after the engagement, or the artist would have to depart most fearfully from the truth.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Japan Gazette* reads: 'Sir John Pope Hennessy is, it appears, about to make a second visit to Japan. He is expected about the 13th September and the Government propose to place the Rikuzen-kwan at his disposal as a residence during his stay.'

If we remember rightly, a statement was made in the *Mauritius papers* a short time ago to the effect that Sir John Pope Hennessy had abandoned his idea of revisiting Japan, and would make a trip to a neighbouring island instead. Our impression is that Sir John Pope Hennessy never had any intention of coming again to this part of the world, and that the announcement of his visit here was merely made to encourage the efforts to raise a bronze image of himself in this Colony, or for some other equally laudable purpose. Is the Governor who was expected in Yokohama on the 13th Sir George Bowen? We opine so.

The American ship *C. F. Sargent*, Captain Atherton, which arrived here from Cardiff yesterday evening, seems to have met the typhoon which raged here on Wednesday night. On the 7th instant, when within 130 miles of this port, she encountered strong N.E. winds, which continued up till the 10th instant, when the wind increased to a heavy gale, and veered towards N.N.W. and W.N.W. From this point it blew with hurricane force, and veered round to W.S.W. and S.W. until 4 a.m. on the 11th, when it moderated. During the storm, large quantities of water were shipped, filling the cabin, smashing the skylight, and damaging everything. The main topgallant and royal yards were also carried away. While crossing the Indian Ocean, a heavy sea boarded the *C. F. Sargent*, and washed away the port side of the forward house. The fore topgallant yard was also carried away.

On August 21st, Captain Atherton spoke the American barque *J. F. W. D.*, bound from New York to Shanghai. The ships parted company on August 23rd.

THE only case of any interest at the Police Court to-day was one in which a shopkeeper in the Queen's Road East, named Man Ahing, was charged with assaulting Isaac Watts, a boy belonging to H.M.S. *Sappho*, who, accompanied by another boy from the same ship, went into the defendant's shop to buy a hat. He tried on some two or three but could find none to fit him. The two boys bought a bottle of lemonade each, but the shopkeeper seems to have been annoyed with complainant for not taking one of his hats, and as he was leaving the shop, struck him on the head with a bamboo. After following the boys outside, he tried to get the passer-by on to them by shouting out 'th'. The bamboo used by the defendant had a large screw inserted in the end, and on the boy putting up his arm to protect his head from a second blow aimed by the defendant, the screw inflicted a wound on his wrist, which bled rather freely and spelt his white coat. Several lemonade bottles were also thrown at the boy by the defendant, one of which struck the complainant's companion.

THE shipkeeper was fined \$10, or four days' hard labour, and was ordered to pay \$1 compensation to the defendant; also to find two sureties of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

A TELEGRAM from London which we published last night stated that Lord Wolsey had arrived at Cairo. News may consequently soon be expected that the British expedition has started for the rescue of General Gordon at Khartoum. The attention of foreign residents in this part of the world is so much absorbed in the Franco-Chinese imbroglio, that the importance of the operations which are about to be commenced by a considerable British force in Upper Egypt is scarcely appreciated. It was intimated in the first instance to march an army from the sea coast at Suakin across hundreds of miles of desert to Khartoum for the purpose of relieving Gordon and the Egyptian garrison at that place. But this undertaking has been abandoned in favour of an expedition up the Nile, practically from Cairo to Khartoum—a distance of about 1,200 miles. There will, however, be a base for the operations at Wady Halfa, a place on the Nile about half way between Cairo and Khartoum. On leaving Wady Halfa the expedition, which will partly if not wholly be transported in vessels of small draught, will proceed up the Nile for a distance of about 800 miles until Old Dongola is reached. As the river here makes a very considerable bend, it is proposed to march the expedition overland from Old Dongola to Khartoum, a distance across the desert of about 200 miles. The river followed up round this bend, the distance would be nearer 500 than 200 miles, and three canals would have to be passed.

THE expedition is to consist of 5,000 British and Indian troops, Lord Wolsey having, if not the immediate command of the force, its general direction. It is expected to reach Dongola about the 6th December. Probably the bulk of the troops have already passed through Cairo on their way to the base at Wady Halfa. The so-called catenacs of the Nile are only rapids, but they can only be passed when the water is high. Consequently the expedition may find it is impossible to proceed, at least in boats, after all. The expedition under any circumstances will be a most remarkable one, and will be watched in England and Australia with the keenest interest with an interest that will overshadow French operations in the Far East.

THE CHINESE was bitten a few days ago by a mad pariah dog, says the *Strait Times* of the 1st Sept., and was taken to the hospital for treatment. He is now suffering from hydrophobia, and his case is considered hopeless. The dog, it appears, has not yet been captured.

WAR between France and China has already had a perceptible and marked effect on the ordinary exports from Japan to the latter country, especially in the Osaka market. Thus biche-de-mor has declined from 30 to 21 yen per picul; cuttle-fish from 12 to 9 yen; sea-weed from 7.50 to 8 yen to 3.50; and other products in similar proportion.

AN extraordinary accident, attended with loss of life, is reported from Popokupky, in Croatia. While the annual fair was being held at that place a pig went mad, and bit several people and animals. The latter, in their terror, bolted down some narrow streets, and in the general stampede seven persons were trampled to death. Many people, including twenty-nine children, were hurt, the injuries in some cases being of a serious character.

ABOUT four hundred of the new steel gins have been completed at the Royal Gun Factories, and these are nearly sufficient for the re-armament of the smaller ships of the Royal Navy. More than 150 of the new gins are of the G-class class of breech-loaders, and several others of the whole are specially adapted for use on the larger ships for the heavier ironclads are now in course of construction, and all the gins made being of the type described by Colonel Maitland in his recent lecture as the best system of the present date, with a few of two the present date, in the armament of the Royal Navy will be satisfactory.

As for the condition of the Thames below London, all that our late said is that it is about as bad as it can be. It is literally dangerous to breathe the air; and we have heard of cases of sickness and diarrhoea obviously traceable to the noxious exhalations. The Metropolitan Board of Works, who have expended large sums of money

in demonstrating its purity, seem at last to have awakened from their delusion, and are making efforts as futile as frantic to disinfect the sewage. We can hardly believe it to be true, but a report reaches us that they actually contemplate the manufacture of chemicals for the disinfection of the sewage of all London. The public who pay for it ought to know how much the so-called disinfection is costing per diem.—*Letter.*

HIS is the latest thieves' trick on the other side of the Atlantic. A yellow-haired urchin, with innocent blue eyes, seated himself by the side of a lady at the edge of the circle of the skating rink. A moment or two later there was a clink of falling coin, and a dime rolled up to the lady's feet. The urchin picked it up and claim the coin, the lady fished it up and put it in her pocketbook, which she replaced in her pocket. Two minutes later the urchin suddenly disappeared, and the lady almost simultaneously discovered that her pocketbook was missing. It contained a considerable sum of money and a valuable French gold pocket piece. The police say that the dropping of the dime is a new trick employed by thieves to discover the location of the victim's pocketbook.

THE official list of the French Navy shows that of French war ships there are in all 274, exclusive of sailing ships and torpedo-boats, while a return just presented to Parliament places our own naval strength at 283 ships and vessels, exclusive of torpedo-boats. The French have 63 armoured ships, exclusive of their new class armoured gun-boats, and not reckoned, while England has 62 armoured ships. The French have 11 swift cruisers of the frigates type, with guns between 12 and 16 inches, and 19 corvettes, 14 station ships, 40 squadron vessels, 14 sloops, 22 foreign-service gun-boats, 12 transport vessels, and 32 steam transporters. These are manned by 47,000 men, and carry 1,500 guns. The British Navy is manned by 33,000 officers, seamen, marines, boys, and idlers, the latter in some ships averaging 35 per cent. of the crew, and carries some 1,942 guns of all sizes, most of which are obsolete. From the foregoing it is evident that the French Navy is, in comparison to the British, in a position far stronger than that of England.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND. XXX.

THE lower classes to be saved, the people who, as I have already said, never think of setting foot in a church. The peasant church did not want them, the Dissenters did not want them, Catholic religion, with its mystic music and Latin services, would have produced upon them the effect of a pantomime; the street preachers are monotonous to listen to, and only attract a few idlers and loafers; it became necessary for the Salvation Army to plan for the salvation of the people. Plans were laid for awakening the fanatic slumbers, even beneath the humble vest of the lowest Englishman.

For a small consideration, about a hundred workmen were enrolled; and then, with the standard of salvation raised, and the drums beating, these recruits were paraded, dancing, jumping, and shouting, and shouting along the London streets, to the amazement and intense amusement of the population. 'Laugh if you like,' cried the new proselytes, 'you are going to hell, and we are saved.' These recruits were paraded, and on they went jumping the higher, and shouting the louder: 'Cry out and shout, drink water, and praise the Lord.'

Money soon poured in from all quarters; a shower of guineas. England is always ready to give her hand in her pocket when funds are needed for propagating a philanthropic or religious idea. Crowds of converts soon swelled the ranks; little companies grew into big battalions; and this association, which not long ago had but a few hundred adherents in the country, has now some twenty of four-hundred, and these are needed for propagating a philanthropic or religious idea. Crowds of converts soon swelled the ranks; little companies grew into big battalions; and this association, which not long ago had but a few hundred adherents in the country, has now some twenty of four-hundred, and these are needed for propagating a philanthropic or religious idea.

THE *War Cry* Gazette regrets to have to record the sudden death of Mr H. W. Clyma, second officer of the S. S. *Pokio*, which occurred at about nine o'clock on the night of the 4th September. The cause of death was typhoid fever.

A CHINESE was bitten a few days ago by a mad pariah dog, says the *Strait Times* of the 1st Sept., and was taken to the hospital for treatment. He is now suffering from hydrophobia, and his case is considered hopeless. The dog, it appears, has not yet been captured.

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As for the condition of the Thames below London, all that our late said is that it is about as bad as it can be. It is literally dangerous to breathe the air; and we have heard of cases of sickness and diarrhoea obviously traceable to the noxious exhalations. The Metropolitan Board of Works, who have expended large sums of money

in demonstrating its purity, seem at last to have awakened from their delusion, and are making efforts as futile as frantic to disinfect the sewage. We can hardly believe it to be true, but a report reaches us that they actually contemplate the manufacture of chemicals for the disinfection of the sewage of all London. The public who pay for it ought to know how much the so-called disinfection is costing per diem.—*Letter.*

HIS is the latest thieves' trick on the other side of the Atlantic. A yellow-haired urchin, with innocent blue eyes, seated himself by the side of a lady at the edge of the circle of the skating rink. A moment or two later there was a clink of falling coin, and a dime rolled up to the lady's feet. The urchin picked it up and claim the coin, the lady fished it up and put it in her pocketbook, which she replaced in her pocket. Two minutes later the urchin suddenly disappeared, and the lady almost simultaneously discovered that her pocketbook was missing. It contained a considerable sum of money and a valuable French gold pocket piece. The police say that the dropping of the dime is a new trick employed by thieves to discover the location of the victim's pocketbook.

THE official list of the French Navy shows that of French war ships there are in all 274, exclusive of sailing ships and torpedo-boats, while a return just presented to Parliament places our own naval strength at 283 ships and vessels, exclusive of torpedo-boats. The French have 63 armoured ships, exclusive of their new class armoured gun-boats, and not reckoned, while England has 62 armoured ships. The French have 11 swift cruisers of the frigates type, with guns between 12 and 16 inches, and 19 corvettes, 14 station ships, 40 squadron vessels, 14 sloops, 22 foreign-service gun-boats, 12 transport vessels, and 32 steam transporters. These are manned by 47,000 men, and carry 1,500 guns. The British Navy is manned by 33,000 officers, seamen, marines, boys, and idlers, the latter in some ships averaging 35 per cent. of the crew, and carries some 1,942 guns of all sizes, most of which are obsolete. From the foregoing it is evident that the French Navy is, in comparison to the British, in a position far stronger than that of England.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A meeting in the fortress at 9.30 p.m., when red-hot gospel shots will be fired into the ranks of the devil's slaves. (By these latter are meant the harmless appetizers of the masses.)

'N.B.' A great apostle (Jesus Christ) will be present, to attend to the sick and wounded.

One day went into one of the barracks of the Salvationists. The service was about to begin. The orchestra was composed of a trombone, two cornets, one tambourine, and two big drums. The latter instrument is the basis of all English music. I remember one day hearing the band of the first regiment of Royal Artillery play a fantasia on airs from the *Pre-arranged Clerics*. When they came to *Render not unto the devil*, the drum struck up, and marked the time with formidable, emphatic strokes. To return to our heroes, they were yelling and repeated rounds of applause an endless hymn, with the refrain, 'Jesus is mine, when a fellow of about twenty years old stepped upon the platform, clapped his hands, and began turning round, till at last he fell senseless to the floor. The assembly rose to their feet as one man, and exclaimed: 'He is saved! He is saved!'

'Not you,' cried a sceptic, who had taken up his position near the door, all ready to decamp in case of necessity. Thereupon another Salvationist began to pray: 'Listen to the scoffers!' said he. 'The devil is in our midst!' repeated the assembly.

'Let us turn him out!' said the orator. 'Let us turn him out!' replied his hearers, with one voice.

The devil did not wait until a decision was arrived at. He was off without delay. The wags were very anxious to hear the orator's own account of the proceedings. 'What's that to you?' replied she. 'Just hold your tongue, and mind your own business!'

The players at the meetings generally take the form of a litany. 'O Lord, save the English nation from chosen people.' 'Amen!' reply the congregation.

'Thou hast saved us, but there remain many who serve the devil; save them.' 'Amen!'

And so on, until the resources of the orator's imagination are exhausted.

The numbers of the Salvationists and the banking account of the Army have attracted the attention of ecclesiastical authorities. And indeed, there would be a nice little addition to the revenue of the Salvation Army, into its bosom. The Archbishop of Canterbury sent them five pounds towards the purchase of barracks. The Queen herself went as far as to send them a cheque for £100.

The *War Cry* announces the conversion of Jans Johnson. It is a sad pity; the metropolis has thus lost one of its most interesting types. Jans Johnson is sixty-eight years of age, and has undergone two hundred and sixty-six conversions for drunkenness. In spite of the time he has spent in prison, Jans, the champion drunkard of the world, enjoys very good health, and there is every reason for believing that, had it not been for the Salvation Army, which set him on the prime of life, he would have been worthy of his life; he might have died, as he has always lived, *ad majorem gloriam publicum*.

This grotesque state of things is the natural result of the natural splitting up into sects that the Reformation has undergone ever since the days of Cromwell. Many dissenting churches have set the example by vulgarising their services. They tried to make religion attractive, and they made it ludicrous. Ministers, transformed into actors, have been ridiculed, nay, almost worshipped, by congregations who saw in them a Saviour, instead of lifting their eyes to Heaven. How many are there who would not go to church to worship God, but who go with willing feet to hear their dear minister! The original intention was good, but these performances have nevertheless helped to produce the results that I have attempted to describe in the present chapter.

One of the most eminent dissenting ministers—'I might say the most eminent—' took it into his head one day, in the midst of his sermon, to get outside the balcony of the pulpit staircase, and to let himself glide to the foot of it. 'There, my dear brethren,' said he, on resuming at the top, 'this is how the wicked go down to hell.' There, and almost apoplexy, from the congregation.

I cannot take leave of the Salvation Army without saying a word or two about the General. He is all-powerful. He has the handling and management of the funds. He baptizes, marries, saves, or damns, the thousands of souls who obey his voice. The General's wife is as active as himself in the apostolic work that the family has undertaken. His sons and daughters are colonels, commanding de-

A peculiar faith is the faith of the Pa-ouliar People. So great is their faith in God that, when any of the faithful fall ill, no doctor is called to their bedside, because, say they, to call a doctor is to insult God and prove that you have no confidence in Him. If a child will be born, I should die; let Him will that I should recover, then He can save me without the help of any doctor.

I could not better describe to you the religious opinions of the Pa-ouliar, than by giving you an extract from the account of a trial, at which a father was accused of having caused the death of his child by negligence.

Magistrate.—Your child died. You refused to send for a doctor. Did you not? Prisoner.—It was the Lord's will that he should die, no doctor could have saved him.

Magistrate.—But when you saw your child was danger the sick, which, by the way, has numerous followers, than by giving you an extract from the account of a trial, at which a father was accused of having caused the death of his child by negligence.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Sept. 1st, 1905.			
Left. Pap.		Left. Pap.	
Anson, C. T.	2	Rawley, M. H.	2
Biabach, Mrs. J. M.	1	Perke, G. H.	2
Brown, F. A.	1	Perkins, W. H.	1
Brown, W. H.	1	Reed, S. C.	1
Dodge, Miss G.	1	Robinson, Miss K.	2
Durran, J. A.	1	Rose, A.	1
Egan, W. H.	1	Ryanell, W. H.	1
Fan Song Lee	2	Ryanell, W. H.	1
Foster, A. C.	1	Richard, W. H.	1
Fotel, A.	1	Rochell, Mrs. C.	1
Flynn, Thomas.	1	Rosenbaum, L.	1
Furstermann, Y.	1	Rosenbaum, L.	1
Fryer, S. E.	1	Rumford, Geo.	1
Gallen, B. E.	1	Sander, H.	1
Gallen, B. E.	1	Seldin, L.	1
Goldstein, M.	1	Spivey, D.	1
Gooden, C. R.	1	Spivey, D.	1
Gooden, A. R.	1	Spivey, D.	1
Grat, A. H.	1	Spivey, D.	1
Green, Miss Lena	1	Spivey, D.	1
Green, W. H.	1	Spivey, D.	1
Hendrich, E.	1	Spivey, D.	1
Jennings, G. W.	1	Spivey, D.	1

Kohs, T. M.	1	Large Victoria, W. O.	1
Kutsumo, C.	1	1	1
Kutsumo, C.	1	1	1
Laidstone, P.	1	1	1
Marken, M. E.	1	1	1
Meyer, M.	1	1	1
Meyer, M.	1	1	1
Nantz, L.	1	1	1
Nelson, E. F.	1	1	1
Orman, M.	1	1	1

**DEPARTED.**

Angust, Pichl, 10 cents to stay.

Chan Kam Chan, Keelung, detained for Postage

Chan Kung, detained for address.

Njm, Mary, McDonald, Bangkok, detained for postage.

**For Merchant Ships.**

Ship.	Days.	Days.	Days.
A. Jackson	2	John C. Moore	2
Alor, M'Call	1	John Brown	1
Alexa.	2	Katow	2
Alhahed	2	Kambira	4
Almargan, s.s.	1	Kebu Newport	1
Amelia	1	S. B. Marsh, s.s.	1
Arring	1	L. G. Wade	1
Billy Kingston	1	L. J. Home	1
Bolinas, s.s.	1	L. W. Why	1
Bonnie Lake	1	Magellan	1
C. B. Magellan	1	Manchong, s.s.	1
Camo, s.s.	1	Manchong, s.s.	1

Garnfield		Marcus, s.e.	
Cabinda		Mathias	
Campana		Melo	
Campanella	2	Minko	
Kochylopie, s.e.	1	Momoi Legation	
City of Paris, s.e.	4	Northern, s.e.	1
Clrde		Nycoos	
Colombo, s.e.	1	O'Brien	2
Comoros	1	Oboro	1
Don Enrique	1	Pan Jones	1
Fillon	1	Rort Philip, s.e.	1
Emily Reid		Saint Martin	1
Ewald	1	reud, Richard Person	1
Fernosa Villa		Bacarrudo	1
Georgia	9,618	Saban	1
Glanvau, s.e.	1	Samp Elmer	1
Gracia Valley	1	Schiffman	1
Gruenich	1	Sturm King	3
Greyhound		Sussak, s.e.	1
Hay G. Gros	2	Undaguet	1
Haydon Brown	2	Uppgland, s.e.	1
Holstein		Vander	1
Hondale	3, 2	Wandering Jew	2
Horseguards	1	Wildwood	
Luzhou	2	Wm. Phillips	1A
Imperial	1	Xenos	1
Istocet	1	Yamashiro Maru	1
Ingeborg, s.e.	2	Yamsh	
Invidible			

**Books, etc., without covers.**

Army and Navy Gazette	
Ambleside Magazine	
Boren Zeitung	
Bulletin der Deutschen Mathematiker	
Chicago Tribune	
Christian Leader	

Cassell's Family Magazine British Workman  
 Diplomat  
 Eastern States Export Ltd.  
 Die Nation  
 Family Herald Santa Fe Madrid.  
 Fandella  
 Gazette of Fashion  
 Glasgow Weekly Mail  
 Hamburger Fremder Blatt.  
 Herald and Weekly-Free Press.  
 Illustrated  
 Le Figaro  
 Irish Times  
 Journal De Commerce  
 Journal of Commerce  
 Kitchin's Zeitling  
 La Chironque  
 The Correspondence to Spain.  
 Le Figaro  
 Le Tassara  
 London Zeitung  
 Le Numphore Egyptian.  
 Le monde.  
 Le Morning Unparal.  
 Le Petit Var.  
 Leisure Hour.  
 Liverpool Weekly Advertiser  
 Machinery Examiner  
 Mail Marine Examiner  
 Manchester Examiner  
 Medical Magazine  
 Messenger of St. Fr. d' Amsee.

Oulgate Correspondent;  
 Palavia.  
 Public Ledger.  
 Punch.  
 P. m.  
 Sarapa of Block Bist.  
 Shipping Gazette & Lloyd's List.  
 Standard.  
 Sunday of Home.  
 Table.  
 Times.  
 Times Weekly Edition.  
 T. m.  
 Weekly Dispatch.

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**NAMES OF VILLAGES &c.,**  
 IN OR NEAR HONGKONG.  
*(Corrected Spelling.)*

A-king Ngam.	Sun Tsun.
Ap-I Chan.	Shau Wan.
Chung-chung Hing.	Shai-tai Po.
Chung Hom.	Shau-shui Po.
Chung Wan.	Shau-ki Wan.
Po-pang.	Shek.
Ha-wei.	Shek Tong.
Hing-keung Tsui.	Shek-chai Tsui.
Hok-ai.	Shing Wan.
Hok-tai.	Shui-tung Wan.
Hok-tai Wan.	Soung Po.
Hok-un.	Tai-shik Tsui.
Hok-un Kok.	Tai-tong Tsui.

[illegible]